



# UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
United States Patent and Trademark Office  
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS  
P.O. Box 1450  
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450  
[www.uspto.gov](http://www.uspto.gov)

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/366,064	08/02/1999	JASON ROBERT MALAURE	GIL4-BH60	2626
21611	7590	05/03/2006	EXAMINER	
SNELL & WILMER LLP 600 ANTON BOULEVARD SUITE 1400 COSTA MESA, CA 92626				HUYNH, SON P
		ART UNIT		PAPER NUMBER
		2623		

DATE MAILED: 05/03/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b>	<b>Applicant(s)</b>	
	09/366,064	MALAURE ET AL.	
	<b>Examiner</b>	<b>Art Unit</b>	
	Son P. Huynh	2623	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

#### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).

Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

#### Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 12/14/06.
- 2a) This action is FINAL.                    2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

#### Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-9 and 11-22 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1-9 and 11-22 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

#### Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on 11 June 2003 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

#### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) All    b) Some \* c) None of:
  1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

#### Attachment(s)

- 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 11/17/05.
- 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) Other: \_\_\_\_\_.

## **DETAILED ACTION**

### ***Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114***

1. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 12/14/2005 has been entered.

### ***Response to Arguments***

2. Applicant's arguments filed on 12/14/2005 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Applicant argues McNeill does not disclose, "different broadcast networks" and "different broadcast protocol" as claimed. Instead, McNeill disclose a single network (i.e., the Internet) and single broadcast protocol (page 3, lines 4-17).

In response, this argument is respectfully traversed. Claims 1 and 9 merely recite, "different broadcast network, each broadcast network operating a respectively different broadcast protocol," (claim 1 or claim 9, lines 2-3). McNeill discloses transmitting conference data with interactive application (i.e. application for chat) in **existing networks** (col. 3, lines 20-23). McNeill further discloses the conference

presentation communicates with multiple remote computing system 112-115 (figure 1).

**Delivering web pages in different protocol appropriate to the varying remote computer systems used by the remote conference participants** (col. 4, lines 9-13).

Thus, the claimed feature of "different broadcast networks" is broadly met by different broadcast networks connect to different remote computing system (each broadcast network connects to one computing system); and the claimed feature of "each broadcast network operating a respectively different broadcast protocol" is broadly met by each broadcast network (network connect to a remote computing system) operating an appropriate protocol used by the remote conference participant.

In the alternative rejection, applicant argues Agraharam teaches away from a combination because the transcoding procedure of Agraharam results in the conversion of the HTML information to a non-interactive format. Then, the applicant concludes the combination of Agraharam and Travaille is improper because such a combination would destroy the interactive feature disclosed by Travaille (page 4, paragraphs 2-5).

In response, this argument is respectfully traversed. Claims 1 and 9 recite, "converting the set of application components into a plurality of streams of broadcast data". The claims do not recite converting the components into interactive or non-interactive format. In addition, nowhere in the Agraharam discloses conversion of the HTML information to a non-interactive format, instead, Agraharam discloses the client terminal, which can directly act on HTML (col. 3, lines 12-14). Thus, the HTML received at the client terminal is in interactive format. Furthermore, the claimed feature of

"interactive application" is already disclosed in Travaille (interactive application 115), the examiner relies on Agraharam for the teaching of each broadcast network operating at respectively different broadcast protocols (HTML, MPEG-2). Therefore, the combination is proper.

For the reason given above, rejections on claims 1-9, 11-22 are analyzed as discussed in the Final Office Action.

Claim 10 has been cancelled.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102***

3. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

4. Claims 1-5, 7, 8-9, 11, 14, 18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by McNeill et al. (US 6,421,706).

Regarding claim 1, McNeill discloses transmitting conference data with interactive application (i.e. application for chat) in **existing networks** (col. 3, lines 20-23). McNeill further discloses the conference presentation communicates with multiple remote computing system 112-115 (figure 1). Delivering web pages in **different protocol appropriate to the varying remote computer systems used by the remote conference participants** (col. 4, lines 9-13). Thus, McNeill discloses a method of delivering an interactive application to a plurality of targets platforms (remote computing systems 112-115 – figure 1), wherein the claimed feature of "different broadcast networks" is broadly met by different broadcast networks connect to different remote computing system (each broadcast network connects to one computing system); and the claimed feature of "each broadcast network operating a respectively different broadcast protocol" is broadly met by each broadcast network (network connect to a remote computing system) operating an appropriate protocol used by the remote conference participant. McNeill further discloses the remote conference participant may send information back to the conference presentation 101. This chat information may be in form of question or comments related to the information presented at the conference or information included in the conference data set 116 –col. 8, lines 27-57. Clearly, conference data set 116 is interactive application), the method comprising:

providing a set of application components (document data, video data, audio data-col. 3, lines 54-67);

converting the set of application components into a plurality of streams of broadcast data, each stream of broadcast data conforming with the broadcast protocol

of the respective target platform (each of the data sending web page 107-110 have been configured to provide the appropriately formatted conference data set in a different protocol appropriate to the varying remote computer system used by the remote conference participants – col. 4, lines 9-13; col. 7, line 62-col. 8, line 12, figures 3a-3b);

delivering each stream of broadcast data to its respective target platform (providing each stream of broadcast data to its respective remote computer system used by the remote conference participant -col. 7, lines 14-26).

Regarding claim 2, McNeill further teaches manually inputting real time application data (e.g. input chat information – col. 8, lines 14-57);

converting the real time application data into a plurality of streams of real time broadcast data, each stream of real time broadcast data conforming with a respective target platform (chat data is formatted in an appropriate number of formats for the computing systems of the various remote conference participants – col. 8, lines 16-67);

delivering each stream of real time broadcast data to its respective target platform (delivery the each stream of chat data to its respective remote conference participants – col. 8, line 14 and figure 4).

Regarding claim 3, McNeill further teaches storing the application components in a data storage (e.g., tape recorders – col. 3, lines 64-67); and retrieving the application components from the data store before converting it into a stream of broadcast data (the data is stored in recorder, the encoder receives and processes the received data col. 4,

lines 1-13. Thus the data is inherently retrieved from the recorder before processed by the encoder).

Regarding claim 4, McNeill teaches converting comprises translating, adapting for different data transmission mechanisms (interpreted as conference data set can be format in different versions to accommodate the differencing computing systems of the remote conference participant, the data is converted to appropriate protocol for different data transmission network connected to particular user computer system- figure 1, col. 2, line 53-col. 4, line 13).

Regarding claim 5, McNeill teaches receiving and processing return data from one or more of the target platforms (receiving and processing question or comment related to the information presented at the conference or information included in the conference data set 116 from one of the remote computer system- col. 8, line 26+).

Regarding claim 7, McNeill teaches each target platform comprises an application processor (e.g. computer -figure 5).

Regarding claim 8, McNeill teaches interrogating the application processor to determine the data capabilities of the application processor (each of the remote conference participants 112-115 determines its appropriate data sending web page by contacting the configuration web page 106. The configuration web page 106 queries each remote

conference participant regarding their respective remote computing system.... col. 4, line 24+); and downloading data from the stream of broadcast data in accordance with the determined data capabilities of the application processor (col. 4, line 29+).

Regarding claims 9, 18 the limitations of the system as claimed correspond to the limitations of the method as claimed in claims 1, 7 and are analyzed as discussed with respect to the rejection of claims 1, 7.

Regarding claim 11, McNeill teaches the application components comprises one of sound sample (audio data – col. 3, line 54+), video chip (video data – see col. 3, line 54+).

Regarding claim 14, McNeill teaches each target platform comprises a plurality of application processors (figures 1, 5).

#### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains.

Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

6. Claims 1-5, 7, 8-9, 11, 14, 18 are alternatively rejected and claims 6, 12-13, 15-17, 19-22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Travaille et al. (US 6,067,107), in view of Agraharam et al. (US 6,389,471), and further in view of McKeown et al. (US 6,287,199).

Regarding claim 1, Travaille et al. teaches a method of delivery an interactive application to a plurality of “target platforms” via broadcast medium, the method comprising:

providing interactive application 115 based on the programs to be broadcasted in play list 113 provided by broadcaster 114;

converting the interactive application 115 into a plurality of streams of broadcast data by Data Insertion Unit 116 (DIU), each stream of broadcast data conforming with the broadcast protocol of the respective target receiver (protocols for sending data in the VBI, protocol for sending the interactive data separately from the broadcast program using out of band transmitters, FM radio transmitter, or multiplexing the interactive application in MPEG2 stream – col. 5, lines 25-67); and

delivering each stream of broadcast data to its respective receiver by transmitter 118(see figure 1 and col. 5, line 1-col. 6, line 41). Travaille further discloses plurality of broadcast servers 110, with each broadcast server 110 serving a particular geographic area, set of broadcaster, or set of subscribers (see col. 4, lines 55-59). However,

Travaille does not specifically disclose each broadcast network operating a respectively different broadcast protocols and the interactive application comprises components.

Agraharam et al., in an analogous art, teaches each broadcast network operating a respectively different broadcast protocols (for example, network 102 operating a broadcast protocol using TCP/IP/PPP for transmission data between server and client; broadcast network of broadcast medium 301 such as satellite transmission network operating a broadcast protocol for transmission data (for example, in MPEG2 bitstream) between the server and direct TV set top boxes- col. 2, line 10-col. 3, line 45).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Travaille to use the teaching as taught by Agraharam in order to provide data compatible to the receiver. However, neither Travaille nor Agraharam specifically disclose the interactive application comprises components.

McKeown teaches interactive application comprises a set of components (team, player name, event, etc. figures 2-7). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Travaille and Agraharam to use the teaching as taught by McKeown in order to perform different functions as the receiver.

Regarding claim 2, McKeown teaches manually inputting real time application data and transmitting the inputted real time application to multiple players(figures 1-4). McKeown

does not specifically disclose converting the data before delivering to the player. Agraham teaches converting HTML format to MPEG-2 format before delivering the data to the receiver if the receiver is MPEG receiver (col. 3, line 5+). Therefore, it would have been obvious to modify McKeown with the teaching of Agraham in order to improve quality of services.

Regarding claim 3, McKeown discloses storing the application components in a data store (database 4A or live file 4B – figure 2 and col. 4, line 20+); and retrieving the application components from the data store before converting it into a stream of broadcast data (see col. 4, line 20+).

Regarding claim 4, Agraham teaches the step of converting comprises adapting for different data transmission mechanism (convert the data signal from to the format compatible with the receivers 204- see col. 6, lines 35-55).

Regarding claim 5, McKeown et al. teaches receiving and processing return data from one or more of the target platforms (remote unit 9- figure 1 and col. 4, line 4+).

Regarding claim 6, Travaille et al. discloses the application comprises a game and the return data comprises response to the questions (see col. 5, line 3+).

Regarding claim 7, Agraharam teaches the “target platform” comprises an application processor (receiver 204-figure 3).

Regarding claim 8, Agraharam teaches interrogating the application processor (receivers 204) to determine the data capabilities of the application processor; and download data from the stream of broadcast data in accordance with the determined data capabilities of the application processor (see figure 6 and col. 6, lines 35-55).

Regarding claim 9, the limitations of the apparatus correspond to the limitations of the method as claimed in claim 1 and are analyzed as discussed with respect to the rejection of claim 1.

Regarding claim 11, McKeown teaches the application components comprise one or more of executable program files, bit maps, sound samples, real-time instructions, and video chips (figures 2+).

Regarding claim 12, Travaille teaches the method comprising substituting an application component with an alternative component on one of broadcast data streams (e.g., substituting the default set of priority values of interactive application - see col. 14, line 13-col. 15, line 17).

Regarding claim 14, McKeown discloses the application is provided to all remote players C; each of the remote players C comprises a processor 14 (col. 4, line 64+). Necessarily, each target platform comprises a plurality of application processors.

Regarding claim 15, Travaille in view of Agraharam and McKeown teaches a method as discussed in the rejection of claim 14. McKeown further discloses the operator takes a calibration of his own reaction time and the system latency. The central controller 1 then determines the time between initiating the display and the time at which a response is sensed and this will be a latency value which is used to adjust future times of occurrence of events which are entered by the operator (col. 4, line 39+); The central controller 1 issue a lock out signal which is broadcast to the remote units C and to which each processor 14 responds to prevent any further predictions from being entered. The lock out signal will carry a time stamp which defines the instant at which the operator clicked on the button 60 but back stamped by an appropriate number of frames corresponding to the earlier determined calibration of the operator response time and system latency... In order to obtain accurate synchronization between the central control clock and each remote unit C, all parts of the interactive network work to a common universal system clock. Synchronization is maintained by the central controller 1 repeatedly issuing synchronization signals as part of the message which are broadcast. Each microprocessor 14 monitors the time of arrival of a synchronization signal and compares this with its own clock and if there is a discrepancy gradually adjust its clock to agree with the synchronization signal (col. 5, line 27+). Necessarily, compensation for

timing differences between the broadcast networks in handling the broadcast data so as to temporally synchronize the broadcast data at each application processor is issued.

Regarding claim 16, McKeown teaches the compensation is achieved by selectively delaying broadcast of data to the target platforms (the operator issues a suitable back stamping before broadcasting it to each remote player C –col. 6, line 35+).

Regarding claim 17, McKeown teaches the compensation is achieved by including timing information in the broadcast data (provide time stamp in the broadcast data – col. 5, line 30+).

Regarding claims 13, 18, 19-22, the limitations of the apparatus correspond to the limitations of the method as claimed in claims 12, 7, 14-17 respectively, and are analyzed as discussed with respect to the rejection of claims 12, 7, 14-17.

### ***Conclusion***

7. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Alonso et al. (US 6,184,878) discloses interactive World Wide Web access using a set top terminal in a video on demand system.

Yurt et al. (US 5,550,863) discloses converting data into different protocol for transmitting to different broadcast networks (satellite, CATV, ISBN, LAN, etc. – figure 2b).

8. All claims are drawn to the same invention claimed in the application prior to the entry of the submission under 37 CFR 1.114 and could have been finally rejected on the grounds and art of record in the next Office action if they had been entered in the application prior to entry under 37 CFR 1.114. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL** even though it is a first action after the filing of a request for continued examination and the submission under 37 CFR 1.114. See MPEP § 706.07(b).  
Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a). A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

9. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Son P. Huynh whose telephone number is 571-272-7295. The examiner can normally be reached on 9:00 - 6:30.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Christopher S. Kelley can be reached on 571-272-7331. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

**It is noted that Group Art Unit 2611 has been changed to Group Art Unit 2623**

**SPH**  
**April 21, 2006**



HAI TRAN  
PRIMARY EXAMINER